

The Relationship of Parenting and Juvenile Delinquency Rate in Flats

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Abstract--- *The increase in the number of juvenile delinquents in flats can be dangerous for the future of adolescents. One of the factors causing this is parents. This study aims to determine the relationship of parenting parents with juvenile delinquency levels in flats. The design of this study was cross-sectional. Analysis of the study was Carried out using the chi-square test. The number of samples in this study was 110 teenagers in flats with purposive sampling. The dependent variable was juvenile delinquency. The questionnaire from The Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ) and a juvenile delinquency questionnaire. The most parenting style at low delinquency level is democratic parenting (5.4%), parenting style at medium delinquency level is authoritarian parenting (32.4%), permissive delinquency parenting at high levels (62.2%). There is a relationship between parenting with juvenile delinquency levels with $p = 0.001$. There is a relationship between parenting with the level of juvenile delinquency in flats. Therefore health workers can carry out adolescent posts to reduce juvenile delinquency in flats.*

Keywords--- *adolescent, flats, juvenile delinquency, parenting style*

I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a phase of the search for identity. This time a lot of teenagers who experienced emotional instability and flavorings [1]. During that period, adolescents are often experiencing deviant behavior and a violation of the norms of society. Parents and neighborhoods become one of the factors that influence deviant behavior in adolescents [2].

The Metropolitan area of Surabaya is Indonesia's second city and one of the city's urbanization [3]. The densely populated city with land resulted in Surabaya is limited. Some of the residents who come to Surabaya immigration reside unworthy and illegal. Surabaya government find solutions to some immigration facilities for residents to reside in flats. One of the flats in Surabaya has 90 rooms in one building, and the area flats have six buildings. The number of residents in flats makes the areas in flats to be unique and different from other Surabaya residents. Uniquely in flats can not be denied is the socialization factor. Socialization factors are factors that affect the process of learning to guide children towards social personality development. These factors can affect adults as well as teenagers, which leads to negative behavior [4].

Negative socialization factors in flats, many teenagers in the area do deviate. It was confirmed from the observation found that at night a lot of teenagers hanging out in the coffee shop or a garden near the apartment and there were two children in the back of flats drink-drink "cokrek" (alcohol mixture). Results of a preliminary study of the ten teens in flats that 50% obtained moderate delinquency rates, the high delinquency rate of 30%, 20% lower delinquency rate. Juvenile delinquency is often done in flats is to steal money, truancy, running away from home, fighting with a friend, ask for money, and most often making noise around the apartment.

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In 2016, 850,500 cases of juvenile delinquency occurred in America. Juvenile Court processing 33.8% to 1,000 juvenile delinquency cases. Adolescent women reported as many as 235,600 cases of teenage boys, and as many as 614,900 cases with teens under 17 years occupies 53% of the cases reported [5]. Surabaya area exposed to the red zone delinquency in one territory. It said in the red zone because the officer found that the region still sells liquor (alcohol), many young men (10-18 years) were drunk, carrying weapons such as samurai when doing raids by municipal police, and there are cases related to some drunk teenagers, the teen's status as elementary and junior high students.

The behavior of juvenile delinquency is caused by several factors, including parenting parents, the influence of friends, and personality factors [6]. Parenting parents have influence significantly to the development of adolescent behavior, especially in giving an example and prevent deviant behavior [7]. As a result of the behavior of juvenile delinquency are not addressed can lead to adolescent health issues, short-term and long-term that would arise [8]. According to Azjen on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), the behavior is influenced by the subjective norm that the parties considered to play a role in a person's behavior and have hope in the person, and the extent of the desire to meet these expectations, including parents, friends, or those that are considered important [9]. The subjective norm in this study is the parents' parenting, which will affect adolescent behavior or intentions. Parenting intentions or response refers to the extent to which parents encourage children to support and agree with the demand of children with warmth and communication. Based on delinquency behavior problems in adolescents, the researcher wants to know the characteristics of the parents' parenting behaviors in adolescent delinquency.

II. METHODS

The design of this study used a quantitative correlation method. The correlational study aimed to analyze the relationship between foster parents with the level of juvenile delinquency. This study using a cross-sectional study that emphasizes the measurement time, where the dependent and independent variables vote only one time and are not accompanied by follow-up [10].

The population in this study were young in flats tend to do juvenile delinquency. In this study using purposive sampling techniques, the researcher conducted a study with a deadline of three weeks and the 110 respondents to the inclusion criteria that adolescents aged 10-18 years [11]. Residing in flats and live with their parents for more than six years, adolescents who tend to do juvenile delinquency is low, medium or high, the exclusion criteria are already married religiously legitimate and/or legal. The dependent variable of this study was the parents' parenting. The independent variable in this study was the rate of juvenile delinquency.

The instrument of data collecting used in this research was a questionnaire Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ) a total of 35 questions related to parenting: democratic, authoritarian permissive, and juvenile delinquency as many as 31 questions related to delinquency, causing casualties physical on others, delinquency causing casualties material, social delinquency that does not cause casualties, and delinquency against status. The data were analyzed using the Chi-square test.

The procedure started data research from researchers to get permission from the local village. The researcher seeks approval from local RT and RW to the initial data collection. The researcher asked a teenager the data for each local RT. Then the data is sorted and adjusted to the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study. The researcher offered youth and young teens who are considered influential in public housing; some teenagers have helped the researcher to convince potential respondents to be more confident to do the research. When everything is set up, the researcher directly came door to door to potential respondents. Then, after done taking two pieces of data by delivering questionnaires to respondents who fit the criteria of the study.

The researcher began by approaching the respondents to explain the purpose of research and charging informed consent. After getting approval from respondents, the researcher asked respondents to fill out a questionnaire used to determine the upbringing provided by the parents and the tendency of delinquency behavior in adolescents. Questionnaires were administered at the desired place the respondent or respondents researchers came to the house. The questionnaire charging time was 15 minutes. The results of the completed questionnaires directly returned after already getting signatures from parents. The results of questionnaires that have been made by the respondent can be stored.

Analysis of the data used is the Chi-Square statistical tests with a significance level (p-value) $p < 0.005$. If the test $p < 0.005$, then H1 is accepted, it means that there is a significant relationship. All measurements performed statistical data with SPSS computer software.

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethics of research in which the researcher asked permission to related parties before the study began. Procedures related to ethics of research include a letter of approval (informed consent), freedom (autonomy), no name (anonymity), confidentiality (confidentiality). This research has been carried out tests of ethics in health research ethics committee of the nursing faculty of Universitas Airlangga with the number: 1452-KEPK on June 12, 2019.

III. RESULTS

Based on the results of the characteristics of respondents shows that of age, the majority of respondents were male 72 people (65.5%), respondents aged 16-18 years as many as 41 respondents (37.3%). The last is a high school education as much as 37 (33.6%). Most parents of the respondents worked as a factory worker 40 (36.4%) with an income of Minimum wage consisting of 47 (42.7%).

Table 1. Patterns of parenting and juvenile delinquency level

	n	%
Parenting Style		
Democratize	33	30
Authoritarian	40	36.4
Permissive	37	33.6
Total	110	100
Delinquency Level		
Low	27	24.5
Moderate	46	41.8
High	37	33.6
Total	110	100

According to table 1 in the questionnaire Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ), some show parenting style as much (36.4%), democratize parenting (30%), and permissive parenting (33.6%). In the questionnaire delinquency, showed in the Flats in Penjaringan Sari, juvenile delinquency rates are currently as many as 46 juvenile delinquencies (41.8%).

Statistical test results between parenting parents with juvenile delinquency levels in flats with Chi-Square showed $p = 0.000$, which means there is a significant relationship. The results in this study showed that most respondents experienced juvenile delinquency with the highest parenting is permissive parenting.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, Parents applying authoritarian upbringing as many (36.4%). The results are consistent with research conducted by Skowron, Stanley, and Shapiro explained, parents with authoritarian parenting tend to run a household that is based on the structure and traditions of its predecessor, although it makes the pressure with rules and oversight that would burden their children [12]. Other studies have also explained that authoritarian

parenting adopted by parents because of culture, ethnicity, and religion for negative behavioral adjustment in children [13]. This is consistent with the findings that parents of teens in the Flats in Penjaringan Sari train their children with authoritarian parenting, obtain facts often scold their children with physical punishment, does not give you the freedom to do something that teenagers think is right, must obey the will of the parents to do something that is not preferred, to impose the will. The result of adolescents with authoritarian parenting was afraid to do something when they know their parents, which would cause them to do things that deviate without parental consent.

The results of the study in the elderly with a democratic parenting style (30%) in Penjaringan Sari flats. According to Hesari and Hejazi research, obtained in the democratic parenting style (authoritative) found not show an aggressive teenager doing so affects the self-esteem of teenagers who are positive [14]. This is consistent with the fact that democratic parenting in flats always has time for their children, allow his son to freedom of expression under their child will, but keep control of it, and be able to explain to their children wisely about given rules to be implemented by their son. Parents with a democratic upbringing in flats corroborated by the fact that a college education is the latest top of the other parenting. In general, older people with higher education levels will have better knowledge and open to new things and new ideas, which will have a positive impact on their children. Knowledge is the main factor that should be owned by the parents as well as having an important role in caring for children [15].

The results of the study conducted in Penjaringan Sari flats found that parents apply permissive parenting (33.6%), which is free parenting patterns. According to Lee, parents who educate in a less demanding way but with high responsiveness. Children are freer to do what they want, and parents are not considered to be in power that makes sense obedient to parents is reduced [16]. Though being obedient to parents can help children to cope with psychological symptoms with optimal social support [17]. This is consistent with the results of research into child feel less on getting the love, feel their parents prefer being outside, rarely punished when they make mistakes. The impact of the application of permissive parenting, the parents in Penjaringan Sari flats mostly because the majority of parents work is where the factory workers earning factory workers do not settle the outcome. Parents whose income below the minimum wage (Rp.3,800,000) with the needs of the city that most high prices force them to have a sideline as an online driver, so time with their son becomes less and less able to control their children.

Based on the research results on flats in Surabaya showed a low delinquency rate as much (24.5%) adolescents, delinquency rates were as many (41.8%) adolescents. While the respondents who have a high rate of juvenile delinquency is (33.6%). According to Anggraini, juvenile delinquency is a socially pathological symptom in adolescents due to a form of social neglect, which causes them to develop a deviant behavior [18]. In research conducted by Zakiyah, Humaedi, and Santoto stated that the factors that influence the occurrence of deviant behaviors by teenagers could come from the individual, family, group play, to the environment community [19]. The research by Budiati said dropout would cause teenagers to behave badly because their way of thinking that is difficult to distinguish good and bad behavior. Teenagers who drop out of school are more likely to commit criminal mischief [20].

Based on the results of hypothesis testing showed that no significant relationship between parenting parents with juvenile delinquency levels. Previous research conducted by Wahida shows that parenting style provides an important role by 88.8% against the trend of juvenile delinquency [21]. In the study conducted by Abdullah stated that parenting adolescents with strict rules and full would result in a negative self-concept in adolescents themselves so that adolescents are more likely to make mischief [22]. While good parenting (democratic) can result in positive self-concept in adolescents to be able to think more logically and tend to reduce or prevent delinquency behavior. In the study conducted by Gracia and Garcia, it is stated that permissive parenting is characterized by parents freed without

charges or controls. Parents with kids of parenting style will make children feel spoiled or free, thus leading to negative behavior [23].

Parents in flats who train their children with democratic parenting get the fact that their children tend to do little delinquency. Based on questionnaire data, delinquency arising from the limited democratic parenting delinquency status without hurting others or yourself, such as skipping school and making noise. In most children's upbringing was prioritized, feel the freedom to express what they want, and keep applying various constraints that will control their children. Thus, the child will not do deviant.

Based on the questionnaire data permissive parenting style of parents in flats, teens are more likely to make mischief that leads to a criminal like brawling, drinking adulterated, asking for money so that they could buy cigarettes or food. Parents with permissive parenting are often not at home, because their income is less to provide for the demands in the area of the city. They are demanding parents to seek additional income because the income is not fixed as factory workers. Parents with additional income so often neglect their children at home and caused them to feel free and not in parental controls. This causes teens to flats misbehaving.

V. CONCLUSION

Parenting style with juvenile delinquency level in flats has a significant relationship. Pattern foster parents in a permissive manner; the obtained delinquency rate in flats tend to be high. Parents who use permissive parenting because of the way they give freedom to their children the desire to distribute freely without control of the child. Thus, the child will feel free and leads to negative behavior. The health worker at the health center can carry out such education due to the use of drugs, free sex, and more juvenile delinquency behavior. Parents better understand and apply the appropriate parenting for the child so that it can provide exact control over the behavior of children. The possibility of some other factors that affect the implementation of the research.

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